The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,200, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance... Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash ..... As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 53 0
including postage..... ,, 73 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28 0
including postage..... ,, 33 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... ,, 15 0
including postage..... ,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... ,, 6 0
including postage..... ,, 7 15

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under..... Rs. 4 0
Repetitions ..... ,, 2 0
First insertion, each line..... ,, 0 6
Second insertion ..... ,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... ,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... ,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the dispositions of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the Bombay Gazette should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. *Letters for the Publisher of the Bombay Gazette,* and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SHAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, JAMES MACKAY, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S regular Passenger Ship "VERNON," EDWARD JONES, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1861.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 20th INSTANT. The Clipper ship MINDORA, of 1334 Tons, registered, M. FLETT, Commander, has accommodations for few first Class Passengers. For Passage apply to Captain FLETT on board, or to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co. Agents for the ship.

FOR HODEIDAH AND JUDDAH.

THE Fast Sailing Ship KOSSUTH, 508 Tons Register, P. L. JONES, Commander, will sail for the above Ports about the 1st March, calling at Aden should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight and further particulars apply to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, H. H. the Nizam's Ship Agency.

15th Feb. 1862.

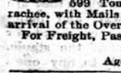
FOR HAVRE.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST. The A 1 French Ship ISTAPA, for freight, apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co.

9, Rampart Row.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 599 Tons, and 160 Horse Power, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Karrachee, on the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

15th February 1862.

FOR MALASAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASSON, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd February.
,, ,, the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 16th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

17th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PYNEMONE, Master, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 18th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.

Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN ADAM SMITH, of the British Ship *Culloden*, will not be responsible for any debt contracted by his Crew, during the time she remain in Bombay Harbour.

ADAM SMITH.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Yaratilda*, Captain BOWNESS, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co.
Agents for the Ship *Yaratilda*.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ships *Star of India* and *Earl of Balcarras*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship *Land O'Cakes*, Captain J. W. SHARER, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co.
Agents for the ship "*Land O'Cakes*.

Bombay, 13th February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Owen Glendower*, J. ROBINSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400; now offered at 300.

Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860, In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Gauge in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

The Thirteenth Annual Publication.

NOW ON SALE,

In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 1050 pages.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1862,

BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST
Corrected up to 1st of October.
THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES,
Corrected up to the present time.
A LIST OF DECCAN SIRDARS.
A LIST OF AMEERS IN SIND.
THE ENGLISH TARIFF.
A LIST OF COFFEE ESTATES.
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA.
ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRICE—*Per copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—*The* ALMANACK *can be sent to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent bearing, the Postage charge will range from As.* 8 *to Rs.* 7-8-0, *according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WE have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan. 9.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the new and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the kind, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons—Native Princes and Natives—in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

NOW READY,

In one handsome vol., containing upwards of 268 pages.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1862.

THIS ALMANACK contains, besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a large amount of useful matter and Tables of Reference.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two additional Annas, the Almanack can be forwarded to any part of India, post free.*

"Bombay Gazette" Office 24th December 1861.

MEMORIAL TO COL. RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee in Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel BAIRD SMITH, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish: I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs.	30
Michael A. Scott, Esq.	,,	30
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	,,	30
T. Hannay, Esq.	,,	30
James Bevis, Esq.	,,	30
H. Brooke, Esq.	,,	30
John Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
Henry D. Cartwright, Esq.	,,	30
Robert Angus, Esq.	,,	30
F. Martin, Esq.	,,	30
R. Latham, Esq.	,,	30
George Hamilton, Esq.	,,	30
Jallia Achenbach, Esq.	,,	30
D. H. Cama, Esq.	,,	30
J. P. Cornforth, Esq.	,,	30
J. Tanner, Esq.	,,	30
C. J. Robinson, Esq.	,,	30
R. Strong, Esq.	,,	30
J. H. Gildemeister, Esq.	,,	30
H. John, Esq.	,,	30
John Campbell, Esq.	,,	30
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.	,,	30
W. Sim, Esq.	,,	30
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	,,	30
John Farrar, Esq.	,,	30
George Foggo, Esq.	,,	30
Cursejee Furdoonjee, Esq.	,,	30
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	,,	30
H. G. Briggs, Esq.	,,	30
Lieut. Colonel J. A. Ballard	,,	30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce,
14th February 1862.

FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED COTTAGE PIANO FORTE by Schroeder of Hamburg. It has all the additional Keys and is well fastened. The owner is parting with it on account of his leaving Bombay. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

6th February 1862.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

ESSAYS ON THE SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, AND RELIGION OF THE PARSEES, as introductory to the study of the Send-Avesta and the Zoroastrian Religion.

By MARTIN HAUG, DR. PHIL.,
Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College, Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, etc. In one handsome volume, 8vo. cloth.

PRICE SEVEN RUPEES PER COPY.

CONTENTS.

I.—History of the Researches into the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Parsees from the earliest times down to the present.
II.—Outline of a Grammar of the Zend Language.
III.—The Zend-Avesta and its Contents (with Translations of some important pieces.)
IV.—The Zoroastrian Religion as to its origin and developement.

*** Subscribers names received at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MESSMAN for the Mess of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment. Security required Rupees 2,000, satisfactory testimonials and references also required. For Terms, apply to the President, Mess Committee, Colaba.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT WANTED. Persons desirous of applying for the above are requested to send in to me their testimonials. None need apply who are not thoroughly experienced in Railway work. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.

By order
J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 11th February 1862.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of long experience wishes for the command of a Country Ship or will take a chief officer's berth. Good Testimonials, Address "C. F. G.," No. 9, Forbes Street.

BAND MASTER.

WANTED a situation as BAND MASTER by Mr. F. M. WORZEL, of the late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, letters to be addressed to the care of Mr. SEMLER, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

SIX TERRIER DOGS. Apply on board the ship *Edward Peresy*.
14th February 1862.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING TUESDAY 18th February No Performances.
TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY Grand Representation.
THURSDAY a Special Performance for Native Lady only.
FRIDAY Grand Representation.
SATURDAY a Grand Juvenile Performance will take place at 6 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 1
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
Amphitheatre	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.
Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.
Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.
Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.
No smoking allowed in the building.
For the accommodation of Families, a Grand Juvenile Performance will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, at 6 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,
RECEIVED PER STEAMER "MALTA."

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. By MAX MULLER. Second edition. 8vo.	Rs.	8 0
LEISURE HOURS IN TOWN. By the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." Post 8vo. cloth		6 12
ONCE A WEEK. Vol. V. July to December, 1861. Illustrated.		5 12
CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA. Vol. III. Illustrated. Royal 8vo		6 12
THE LADY OF LA GARAYE. A Poem. By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. 4to cloth gilt		5 12
JESULA. A Tale. By the author of "Amy Herbert." Cheap edition.		3 8
LONDON LABOUR AND LONDON POOR. Extra ("Those that will not work," including Thieves, Prostitutes, and Beggars). With Illustrations. By H. MAYHEW. 8vo		8 0
LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE. 31st edition, for 1862. Royal 8vo		24 0
HURST & BLACKETT'S LIBRARY. The Romance of the Forest. By Mrs. RADCLIFFE. One vol. Fcap. 8vo. cloth		3 12
OBERON'S HORN AND FAIRY STORIES. By HENRY MORLEY. In one vol. Crown 8vo. cloth		3 12
THE SHILLING WAVERLEY. Waverley Novels. Cheap edition. To be completed in Twenty vols. Fcap. 8vo. sewed		0 12
AGONY POINT. By the Rev. J. PYCROFT. New edition. In one vol. Crown 8vo.		3 12
LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT. By EDWARD WALFORD. With Portrait. Sewed.		0 12
THE PRISONER IN BURMAH. A Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah. By Mrs. BIGANDET. New edition, with Additions. Post 8vo.		9 0
CHAMBERS'S ASTRONOMY. A Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy. By GEORGE F. CHAMBERS. Post 8vo. Illustrated.		9 0
HISTORY OF MODERN MUSIC. By JOHN HULLAH. Post 8vo. cloth		5 0
QUARITCH'S MILITARY LIBRARY. Vol. I. The History of Infantry. Fcap. 8vo.		1 4
LADIES' TREASURY. Vol. V., for 1861. With Illustrations to		5 12
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE. Vol. 44. July to December, 1861. Post 8vo. cloth		4 8
JOHNSTON'S MAP OF CANADA. With an Enlarged Chart of the Routes from Great Britain to British North America		1 4
THE ROMAN MAIDEN. A Tale. By CHARLES ROWCROFT. Fcap		1 8
RANKING'S MEDICAL ABSTRACT. Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Science. Vol. 34. Post 8vo. cloth		5 0
REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS." By GOULBURN, ROSE, HEURTLEY, IRONS, ROBINSON, DOANE, and WORDSWORTH. With Preface, by the Bishop of Oxford		9 0
BURKE'S PEERAGE. A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the British Empire. By SIR BERNARD BURKE.		28 0
NOTES ON THE CHASE OF THE WILD RED DEER IN DEVONSHIRE AND SOMERSET. By CHARLES PALK COLLYNS. Square 8vo. cloth		12 0
DR. WALSHE ON THE HEART. Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels. By DR. WALSHE. Third edition, Enlarged. Post 8vo. cloth		9 8
INSTINCT AND REASON; Or the First Prin ciples of Human Knowledge. By Sir GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Bart. Small 8vo. cloth		3 12
SCENES WHERE THE TEMPTER HAS TRIUMPHED. By the author of "Experiences of a Gaol Chaplain." Sewed		0 12
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS. By EDMOND ABOUT. Sewed		0 12
THE PROVERBS OF SCOTLAND. Collected and arranged by ALEXANDER HISLOP. Fcap. 8vo.		4 8
THE BREATH OF LIFE; Or, Mal-Respiration, and its Effects upon the Enjoyments and Life of Man (Manugraph). By GEORGE CATLIN. 8vo. boards		2 0
SEVEN ANSWERS TO THE SEVEN "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS." By J. NATHANIEL GRIFFIN, M.A. 8vo		6 8
THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON. By G. A. SALA. Three vols. Post 8vo.		0 24
GOD AND THE NORTH; or All Down Hill. By G. S. W. MELVILLE, author of "Digby Grand." Two vols. Post 8vo.		12 0
LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS. A Cheap Edition of Livingstone's "Africa." Post 8vo		4 8
NORMAN LESLIE. By the Author of "Cecil." Three vols. Post 8vo. Reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine*		24 0
SILAS MARINER. By GEORGE ELIOT. Cheap edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth		4 8
HISTOIRE DE CAPITAINE CASTAGNETE. By MANUEL. With illustrations by DORE. 4to		6 0
THE FAMILY FRIEND. July to December, 1861. Post 8vo.		2 0
HANDBOOK OF RAILWAY SITUATIONS. With Forms of Train Tables, &c.		0 12
THE HISTORICAL GUIDE-POST. By the Editor of *The Reason Why*. Post 8vo		2 0
ORLEY FARM. By A. TROLLOPE. Vol. I. With illustrations. Cloth		8 4
ROUGH DIAMONDS. By J. HOLLINGSHEAD. Illustrated by H. Sanderson. Post 8vo		2 12
DASENT'S TALES FROM THE NORSE. Selections from Norse Tales. For the use of Children. With illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth		5 12
WITCH STORIES. By E. LYNN LINTON. One vol. Post 8vo		8 0
WHEN THE SNOW FALLS. By W. MOY THOMAS. A new edition. Crown 8vo. cloth		3 12
AMONG THE TARTAR TENTS; Or, The Lost Fathers. By ANNE BOWMAN. Post 8vo. cloth		3 12
THE MAGNET STORIES For 1861. Third vol. 12mo. cloth		2 0
NATURE AND THE SUPERNATURAL. By HORACE BUSHNELL. Fcap. 8vo		2 12
WONDERS, EVENTS, AND DISCOVERIES by J. TIMBS, 12mo. cloth		2 12
LIVES OF WITS AND HUMORISTS, by J. TIMBS, 2 vol. cloth		13 8
ISAAC BICKERSTAFFE, by SIR R. STEELE, and J. ADDISON Illustrated, with Photographs.		8 0
DE TOCQUEVILLE'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE. 2 vol. crown 8vo cloth		16 0
MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE BACHELOR KINGS OF ENGLAND, crown 8vo cloth		5 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

FOR SALE.

A DOG CART, fitted with moveable Buggy, Hood, and Umbrella Pole, with or without Horse and Harness, Apply to "J. S.," Office of this Paper.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Under the immediate patronage of Commodore George Greville Wellesley, C. B. R. N., and Mrs. Wellesley.

MR. F. BURY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that under the auspices of Commodore and Mrs. Wellesley; who have again kindly awarded him their patronage, he will re-appear on TUESDAY the 25th February 1862, in the Comedy of "A COZY COUPLE," and the screaming farce of "A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

The Manager ventures to hope that his Friends will record him that aid so liberally bestowed in former years when lesser of this Theatre. He further begs to remind them, that his utmost endeavours have been exerted to meet their wishes in making the establishment respectable; and sincerely trusts they will not be deaf to his appeal, now that he has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Stalls	Rs. 3
Upper Tier	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Performance to Commence to 9 o'clock precisely and to terminate at Eleven.

JUST LANDED,

WILLIAMS AND DROIS'S UNEQUALLED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. In good order, *ex Lady Bebington*. Very moderately priced for cash on delivery.

CHUBB'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFE.

Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.
23, Apollo Street.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street. Two rooms, Cook room and Godown. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers.

Medow Street.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c.

TO LET.—Four Houses and some Godowns in the Fort. Houses well adapted for Offices or dwelling-places. Apply to Messrs. N. SORABJEE & Co., No. 2, Bell Lane.

STABLING.

FOR four Horses and one Gharee, in the Fort, in single Stalls or otherwise. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN.

TO LET for a fortnight—a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated near the Bazaar. Apply to "M. W.," care of the Office of this Paper.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A HOUSE at Lower Colaba No. 283. Apply to A. Y., care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Just received.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With various Tables and Information. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8.

ADCOCK'S ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With Tables, Treatises, &c. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & CO., Rampart Row, beg to call the attention of all lovers of good Music, to their superior stock of Harmoniums, the large consignment received per Ship *Windsor Castle* has met with unqualified praise—some of the instruments are of a novel construction and seldom imported to this country. Their prices range between Rs. 150 and 1200 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER. may be seen at Mr. T. GINGER'S Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

FOR SALE.

HORSE AND PHAETON for sale. Price Rs. 550, to be seen at the house of the Rev. J. AITKEN, Belasis Road.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE owner having no further use for them—A Serviceable BAY ARAB RIDING HORSE with SADDLE, BRIDLE and STABLE GEAR complete. May be seen in the Fort by applying to "C. T. R.," Care of the Office of this Paper.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A VERY SUPERIOR MAIL PHAETON, built in England expressly to order, with a pair of Bright BAY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS complete, the property of H. D. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding to England.

To be seen on two hours' notice being given to the undersigned.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
Bombay, Marine Street, No. 2, 5th Feb. 1862

MESS AND DOMESTIC STORES.

DWYER & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbes Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of

FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, *Received ex "Cleadon,"*

comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.

Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,

of the choicest and most approved brands—

Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

Finest Flowery Peko, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of ½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

*** Price Lists supplied on application.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemists and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where outstation orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Baboola Tank Road, Commission Agents.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

A NEW SOCIABLE, built to order for the present owner but has not yet been used, by Stocken Belgrave Square	Rs.	2,000 0
A BROUGHAM, built to order for the present owner, fitted complete with Rumble, Imperials, Travelling Cases, &c., by Gillens, Long Acre		1,400 0
A BAROUCHE, built to order, of the late owner, by Peters, N. Audley Street		1,800 0
A SOCIABLE, built to the same order, by Booker, of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.		1,500 0
A PHAETON, built to the same order, by Barker, of Chandos Street		1,200 0
A NEARLY NEW FOUR HORSE HARNESS, made to order of the present owner, by Wilkinson and Kidd		400 0
Ditto Ditto		200 0
Ditto Ditto		200 0
Ditto Ditto		200 0

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

T. WILLIAMSON,

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.—Hair Cut at the Shop..... Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ..... ,, 2

A Supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites, and Medical Specifics on hand.

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, warranted to cure the Asthma in 15 days at furthest, Rs. 2½ per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2 per dozen.
No. 31, Medow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 17th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months'sight...	2s. 015/16d.to2s. 1d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	15½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Discount.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Chorka Land Company ...	10,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prom. nom Rs. 750 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 120 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Mazagaon Pilot's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throsbi Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	89½
,, Loan 1842-43	89½
,, Loan 1854-55	89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	0s.	0d.	£3	2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2	5s.	0d.	£2	7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton).....	£3	0s.	0d.		
,, (Seeds).....	£2	10s.	0d.		
To China.....	Nominal.				
To Clyde.....	£3	5s.	0d.		

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 12th, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :		Nomo.
Old Broach, and Surat, ...	Rs.	170 to 175
Dholleras, ...	,,	170 to 175
Oomrawuttee	,,	174 to 175
Comptah, ...	,,	235 to 236
Dharwar Sawginned	,,	180 to 182
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	179 to 182
Ku nduish.....	,,	180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	193 to 197
Dhollerah ..... (Do.)	,,	181 to 182
Oomrawuttee ..... (March and April).....	,,	179 to 180
Veravole ..... (Do.)	,,	168 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned (May)	,,	236 to 237
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.		
SEED.—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	24 to 25 33 to 34

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 3 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 1d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 2s. 1¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities f safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's B. ls,also without charge.

On interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; If remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning securities out of safe custod ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....	10 A. M.	4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to	1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, als o Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current Rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	3 do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,,	2 do.	2s. 1d. ,,
,,	1 do.	2s. 1⅛d. ,,
On demand		2s. 1⅛d. ,,
On Scotland	do.	2s. 1⅛d. ,,
On Ireland	do.	2s. 1⅛d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		2s. 1⅛d.

Drafts at 4 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 3 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 50.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for disposal by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, as being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee r. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 19th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on Demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s. 1⅛d.	do.
,, on demand	2s. 1⅛d.	do.
On Scotland do.	2s. 1⅛d.	do.
On Ireland do.		

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 1⅛d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 nor sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchases or collect Bills payable in Europe or on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

Interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, not on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other Local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£544,999.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	,,	
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	,,	
2 Do.	at 2s. 1⅛d.	,,	
1 Do.	at 2s. 1⅛d.	,,	
On demand	at 2s. 1⅛d.	,,	

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable on sum, at 5 months' notice, 4 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on its Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All drafts, or Hoondies, for sale for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On interest or Dividends, or proceeds of securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 17	America	Finlay	Liverpool 25 Oct.
	Shakoal Ahmed	Nacoda	Cochin 1 Feb.
	Carnac (s)	Von Wullen...	Sura 16 Feb.
	Maharaj (s)	Parker	Surat 16 Feb.
	Nasey	Nacoda	Calcutta 10 Jan.
	Victoria (s)	Chitty	Sudagewghur 15 February.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *America*, from Liverpool.—On the 23rd January in Lat. 1-40 S., Long. 72 E., spoke the ship *Dirago*, from Liverpool, bound to Bombay, 125 days out.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 17	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Malabar Coast.
	Lezard	Raberee	Havre via Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mrs. Phillips ; Meer Ali Akbar Khan Bahdoor ; Mr. Hamabhoy Hathasing ; Mr. Kamabhoy Dullabhoy ; and 107 natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—175 natives.

Per ship *Nasey*, from Calcutta.—Lall Mahomed ; and two natives.

Per H. M.'s steamer *Victoria*, from Sudasewghur.—Colonel H. B. Turner ; Mr. C. T. Hope ; and Mr. Miller.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Taptee*, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. Sanderson, 18th Regt. ; Captain Wallace, 108th Regt. ; Lieut. J. B. Taylor ; Mr. P. Rimgton ; Mrs. Fryer, and 2 children ; several natives.

Per ship *Lezard*, to Havre via Malabar Coast.—Mr. Howitson ; Mr. Cawsjee Hormesjee ; Mr. M. Nowrojee, and servant.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Cullidon.—1,108 tons Coals.

Etna.—463 tons 8 swt. Coke, 350 barrels Copperas, 358 packages Machinery, 14,822 packages Iron, 2,883 Boards, 259 packages Merchandise, 4 packages Samples.

From Sheilds.

Vulture.—871 tons Coals.

From Kurrachee.

Broomerlaw.—Cargo Ballasts.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Monday, 17th February 1862.

For London.

Seafield.—4 cases and 514 pieces E. Teeth, 36 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs., Muahraun Bhugwandass ; 97 packages Dry Ginger, 130 cwt., Cooverjee Dewkurn ; 58 pieces E. Teeth, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs., Myraun Bhugwandass.

Culloden.—526 bags Saltpetre, 1,000 I. maunds, Luckmidass Visram.

Victoria.—500 bags Malabar Coffee, 750 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Carolina Agnes.—63 packages Coffee, 94½ cwt., Godoo Pramjee.

Minerva.—203 bags Country Galls, 253½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

For Liverpool.

Peter Maxwell.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pelamber Anundjee ; 57 bales Cotton, 199½ cwt., Muthoordass Soondejee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee ; 57 bales Cotton, 199½ cwt., Muthoo a Soorjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Khandapa Goolway ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Natolia.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Khatesy Tullany ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy, 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Connaught.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Vula Lalljee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt , Ramjee Jeatha.

Thornhill.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vurudhmon Poonsy.

Protector.—56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Mowjee Dossa ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt , Merwanjee Framjee.

Tamerlane.—780 bundles Coir Yorn, 60 cwt., A. C. Brice and Co.

Mindora.—57 bales Wool, 171 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Mornington.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Meggjee ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Dhunjee Natha ; 101 bales Wool, 303 cwt., Hunsraz Carumsy.

Crescent Reg.—100 bales Cotton, 300 cwt., Courjee Pramjee ; 204 bales Cotton, 714 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy ; 1,020 pieces Coir Rope, 100 cwt., Megjee Luckee and Co. ; 300 bundles Beda, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Recorder.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Sewjee Tezpall ; 33 bales Cotton, 115½ cwt., Lilladhur Pragjee ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Morarjee Mooljee.

Herlad.—53 bales Wool 159 cwt., 6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt , Pursotum Tiray.

Feronia.—509 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Rubia.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Woomersy Velljee.

Tudor.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoor ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Hajee Jooma Natha.

Queen of the Seas.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Muthoora Soorjee ; 294 packages Lin-eed, 441 cwt., Godoo Pramjee ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Muthoodass Soondejee ; 1,450 bundles Coir Yarn, 155 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee.

Egeria.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co. ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Bhimjee Jeatha.

Bosphorus.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Bharmull Purbutt ; 248 bags Country Galls, 310 cwt., Jairam Visram ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Red Jacket.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Bocherdass Ambldass.

Morino.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co. ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Goculdas Tezpall.

Black Eagle.—200 bags Sarsee Seed, 300 cwt., 400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Visram Kessoowjee.

For Singapore.

Rattle Snake.—87 bundles Bees Wax, 77½ cwt., Canjee Dhrumsy.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
304	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay. (in dock
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
99	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (screw), William ...	Out of Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Calcutta.
610	Fores, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
616	Haveiock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle) Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddy warry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), Jones ...	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Nitrous, (paddle), Rice	River Indus.
335	Pianet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pisisi, (screw), White..... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
298	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harvison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Wesley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 2 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Sedasewghur.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Crattenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

358	Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
853	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
989	Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
820	Minerva, Merryman.—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	
629	Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)
848	Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1023	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1068	Black Eagle—Heanie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1266	Boschworth, Frain—Reunie, Scovell & Co.	
936	Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3.
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.	
519	Early Dawn, Lewis—A. H. Huschke & Co	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.	
1259	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1300	Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
790	Glendower, Hughes.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
1195	Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
800	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
1334	Miadora, W. Fleet—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
643	Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1149	Morningtom, Lawson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
843	Maide Walter—Heanie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
965	Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1273	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	
1073	Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 13)
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l. Jan. 9)
1272	Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
1659	Queen of the Seas—Ronnie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
523	Recorder, Osborn—Gray & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 20)
573	Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
2035	Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
764	Tenterden, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1069	Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1890	Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR FALMOUTH.

587	Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	

FOR MANGALORE AND HARVEY.

273	Lezard, Robberd—S. Tyebjee & Co.	

FOR MANGALORE AND LONDON.

1200	Liberator, Robertson—Leckie & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

342	Bengali, E. Rosse.	(c. l. Feb. 8)

FOR THE CLYDE.

518	Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.	

FOR CHINA.

470	Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

345	Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Schick.	(c. l. Jan. 18)

FOR BORDEAUX.

541	Jessore, Gachet.	(c. l. Feb. 13.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

	Mahomody, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Latiff.	(c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

91	Mohidin, Samsdeen—Nacodh Apa Nana.	(c. l. Feb. 10)
	Hemeda—Nacoda	(c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR MANGALORE AND LONDON.

398	Dunsaudle, Ginder—Remington & Co.	

FOR KURRACHEE.

	Tilly (s), Gething —B. S. N. Co.'s	(c. l. Feb. 12)

NOT FIXED.

744	Admiral, Clarke—R. P. Cama.	
813	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
172	Alice, Nicholas—Dinshaw Bhicajee.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. S. Cadeo.	
1162	Africa, Bowie, J. Tanner & Co.	
1475	America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	
1415	Bancoolen, Cleaveley—S. Bates & Co.	
591	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J S. Deena.	
882	Bamley Moore, Williams—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
487	Celestial Brooke, Quiltampton—H. S. Arbon.	
2020	Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	
1049	Clunee, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
344	Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.	
300	Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.	
560	Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.	
1483	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.	
879	Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.	
	Faize Allun, Robinson.	
	Falkland, J. MacFarlane.	
1201	Futtay Mohmarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Varidass.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	
369	Glen Ida, Payne—H. H. Seedic.	
1010	Grace Darling Bearse—M. Nusserwanjee Bhownugrie.	
1000	Iskundersha, Mahomed.	
1418	Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1342	Jeanboul, Deuchar ..... Gray & Co.	
908	John Temperley Liddle...	Forbes & Co. Dec. 4
726	John Vanmer, Moore	
396	Knights, Reid	Wallace & Co. Oct. 15
	Knight, Watson	John Tanner & Co.
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell..	John Tanner & Co.
636	Laurel, Claproth	
763	Lovaine, Morley	
588	Mary Anne Mackenzie	Leckie & Co. Sept. 24
905	Mary Shepherd, Bodge...	Martin, Young & Co.
676	Matilda Adams	S. Tyebjee & Co.
423	Prodhoe, Scarlett	Sept. 21
1235	Star of the South, Reimer, W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 11
540	Southern Belle, Beaan...	Leckie & Co.
311	Shantung, Webster.....	Peel, Cassels & Co. Dec. 19
813	Unrivalled, Crawford.....	
579	Victory, Stephens	
433	Wabourne	
905	Zuleika, Riddell	Nov. 12

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ...	Dec. 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajmeer, Asplott.....	Lawrence & Co. Dec. 27
1070	Aima, Brough.....	Dec. 19
1046	Americana, Potts.....	Oct. 4
1673	America, Brown	Oct. 13
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith...	Coupland & Co. Oct. 13
2153	Bates Family, Hogg	E. Bates & Co. Jan. 1
1452	British Lion, Laybold.....	Coupland & Co. Aug. 26
1122	Brunello, Orkney	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 5
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie...	Coupland & Co. Oct. 18
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin.....	Coupland & Co. Oct. 24
	Crescent, Ewing	Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16.
909	Culloden, S nith.....	W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 1
689	Campbell

Punt would not renew the experiment the following year. He concluded that his country was not a cotton country, for his farther had never grown cotton in it. Let any man go to Bhore with good cotton seed, and plant a quantity of the Bhore's land with it; and if he is not rewarded with manifold returns of excellent cotton, we, as a friend Dr. Buist used to say, will eat the whole of it. What could we do more! We conclude with the following extract, showing what is being done in other lands for the encouragement of cotton cultivation :—"The Portuguese Government has just come to an important decision—from the 4th December last the exportation of cotton of the colonial provinces of Africa will be free for ten years :—'The Portuguese Government wishes not only to encourage the commerce of that precious commodity, but is endeavouring also to develop the growth of it by a series of measures which ought to attract capitalists to her possessions. First, she offers to place at the disposition of cultivators an annual sum of 110,000f. during three years, to purchase seeds, machines, and agricultural instruments. The advances can, according to different circumstances, be made gratuitously or to be repaid by instalments. Next, she offers concessions of land either to companies or to individuals, of the nation, or foreigners, under an annual ground rent of 20 centimes per hectare. The maximum of each concession to be 1000 hectares. The term for putting the land into cultivation shall be fixed, and in default of its completion in the delay given, the penalty will be first a fine, and if the neglect continues, at the end of the second year the land shall return to the State. The cultivator is to enjoy during ten years the privilege of importing, free from tax, materials, instruments, machinery, and utensils necessary for the culture and for the construction of houses and buildings. As an additional measure of encouragement, six annual prizes will be distributed to cultivators—one of 25,000f. amongst the cultivators of 500 hectares and above; one of 12,500f. among those who cultivate from 300 to 500 hectares,; for of 6,250f. among those who improve from 100 to 300 hectares (the hectare is 2½ acres). Portugal, in fact, possesses in Africa two vast countries fertile in every kind of produce, one being the province of Angola, situated on the western coast of Africa, between Congo and the Cape of Good Hope. Cotton here grows in every part, of good marketable quality. The other province is Mozambique, on the eastern side. The land is less rich there; but all the African produce may be found as at Angola.'"

Local News.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

16th *February* 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	H. M.	P.	24	N. W. P. E. C.
		Min.	1 45	S.	34	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	W. C.
		Min.	9 3	P.	29	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	5 3	P.	14	N. W. P. E. C.
		Min.	3 31	P.	17	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	
		Min.	28	S.	19	N. W. C.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th February 1862 :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 52,25,000
Circulation	,, 99,98,297
Deposits	,, 68,50,030
Rest	,, 2,42,257
	Rupees 2,23,15,584

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs. 16,46,370
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,, 29,36,060
Cash Credits on Government Securities	,, 19,69,287
Bills discounted	,, 18,98,667
Other Securities	,, 5,76,537
Cash Balance	,, 1,32,87,663
	Rupees 2,23,15,584

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. RYLAND,
Pro Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding accounts compared with those of the corresponding week last year, exhibit,

An increase of Circulation of	Rs. 6,76,265
An increase of Deposits of	,, 13,87,610
An increase of Rest of	,, 16,897
A decrease of Government Securities of	,, 11,58,721
A decrease of Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	,, 45,01,214
A decrease of Cash Credits on Deposit of Govt. Securities of	,, 4,86,950
A decrease of Bills discounted of	,, 13,07,782
An increase of other Securities of	,, 2,61,405
An increase in Cash balance of	,, 92,74,034

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 17th February 1862.

(Before N. W. OLIVER, Esq. Magistrate.)

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING 5,000 RUPEES.—*Bychund Khemchund* was charged with embezzling the sum of 5,000 rupees the property of his employer.

Mr. Premchund Roychund stated that he was a broker and Commission Agent and that he carried on his business at Vittulwady. He knew the prisoner who had been in his service for the last month and a half as a Mehta on a salary of ten rupees a month besides his food. The prisoner's duty was to pay and recover the outstanding debts. On Saturday the 15th instant at about three o'clock in the afternoon in consequence of information received from his moonim, one of his clerks was sent to the shop of Ali Mahomed Goolam Hoosein, at Chinch Bunder. From information received, he charged the prisoner with stealing five Bombay Bank notes each of the value of one thousand Rupees.

Mooteram Wulubram stated that he was a moonim in the employ of Sett Premchund Roychund and that on the 15th instant at about half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, he gave the prisoner five Bombay Bank notes each for one thousand rupees, and desired him to pay them to a Kojah merchant, named Ali Mahomed Goolam Hoosein, on account of Hoondie. The prisoner left with the money but he did not return, and the witness did not see him again until he saw him in the Police Office. Witness did not keep the numbers of the notes.

Cross-examined by the prisoner witness gave the notes to the prisoner.

Prisoner denied having received the notes.

Adjourned until this day, Tuesday.

THE BILL RELATING TO REFORMATORIES.

To, W. CRAWFORD ESQUIRE.
Commissioner of Police, &c. &c.

SIR,—With reference to the Bill concerning Reformatories now under consideration, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following remarks and suggestions for such notice as they may be thought deserving of.

2. Hitherto as stated in your letter to Mr. Howard of the 28th October last, the placing of boys in the Bombay Reformatory, has been effected by magistrates under the provisions of the Apprenticing Act. As this Act empowers magistrates to bind as apprentices boys convicted only of petty offences the apprentices who have been hitherto admitted as inmates of the Institution, have been generally speaking boys lamentably addicted indeed to stealing but incapable of crime, attended with violence or any other form of ruffianism. This will be evident from the fact that there is only one instance on record of a mutiny among the apprentices since the first establishment of the institution.

3. I observe, however that Section 433 of Act 25 of 1861, and the Bill now under consideration contemplate the confinement in a Reformatory of any person under the age of 17 years "sentence to imprisonment for *any* offence." That boys convicted of heinous crimes should be sent to a reformatory rather than to a Criminal Jail is undeniable. But the reformatory should be one well adapted for the reception and management of such boys. That under the proposed amendment of Act 28 of 1850 suitable institutions of the kind may hereafter be established by local municipalities is probable and indeed it is not unlikely that the establishment (according to a project which is at present engaging attention) at certain points within the Tanna Districts of Depots in connection with this institution may enable us to provide for the proper reception and management of the more ruffianly class of juvenile criminals. But the actual accomplishment of these measures cannot as yet with certainty be relied on, and I desire to point out that there is not at present in existence within this presidency any reformatory suited for the proper treatment of the more abandoned of the juvenile criminal class, who may reasonably be expected to form a most inconsiderable proportion of those who "shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence." I submit that it is undesirable that criminals of this character should be associated with the boys convicted of petty offences, who now form the bulk of the inmates of the David Sassoon Institution, and I venture therefore to recommend that the recognition of this reformatory by Government should distinctly describe it as a fit place of confinement for boys convicted *only* of offences not attended with violence or any other form of ruffianism.

4. I observe further that it is provided by Section 433 of Act 25 of 1861, and the Draft Act now under consideration, that when any person under the age of 16 years "shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence" it shall be lawful to direct that such offender "instead of being imprisoned in the criminal Jail be confined in any reformatory, &c." I think the meaning of this provision must be held to be that no person shall be confined in a Reformatory for a longer period than the terms of imprisonment which may be awardable or awarded for the offence committed by him. If I am correct in this supposition, the effect of the new Law would I fear, be to make a very undesirable alteration in the present procedure of our magisterial courts with respect to juvenile offenders. I have not at present any of the English Acts to refer to, but speaking from recollection, I may state that I do not think any of them contemplated the confinement of boys in a reformatory for a few weeks or even months, as would often be the case here under the operation of the local enactments as above interpreted. But even if the local enactments should appear to be founded on any Act of Parliament, it would seem to me to be deserving of consideration whether legislation on this point in conformity to European systems would be exactly suited to the circumstances of this country. Of the amount of good which may be accomplished in an English reformatory, under an arrangement which would with respect to the bulk of the inmates, limit the terms of confinement to a few weeks or months I am unable to speak, but much experience in the Bombay Insitution has been sufficiently extended to enable me positively to affirm that such an arrangement here would be very much to be lamented.

5. At home the reformatory cause occupies the almost undivided attention of large classes of philanthropists, and the dimensions which the institution has attained alone afford ample evidence of its popularity. The influences which are at work within institutions so favourably circumstanced as those in Great Britain, must necessarily be absent from any Reformatory in this country, where the Reformatory movement has but lately been initiated; where we are taking only our first tentative steps; and where the objects contemplated are as yet hardly understood or ill appreciated.

6. The managers of an Indian reformatory moreover, are without that important aid in the reclamation of young criminals, which is afforded by religion and by the diffusion among the governors and the governed of sympathies and feelings common to both. The managers of an Indian reformatory must rely for success mainly on an appeal to the self-interest of the young outcasts with whom they have to deal.

7. I would despair of making useful citizen of any boy in the Bombay reformatory, unless it could be demonstrated to him that to live by labour is really more pleasant and profitable than to live by larceny. An appeal founded on his own advantage is the only appeal which he would readily understand, and in my humble opinion on such appeal could ever be effectually made to the inmate of a reformatory in this country unless a sufficiently long residence in it had enabled him to discover in his own personal experiences evidence of the truth which it is sought to impress upon him.

8. The only remaining point on which I desire respectfully to remark is in connection with Section 5 of the proposed Bill. I have stated in the 2nd paragraph of this letter that the bulk of the Bombay reformatory are boys apprenticed to the Secretary of the Institution by magistrates of police. For the maintenance of each of these we annually make a monthly allowance of Rupees 3-12, and if I am not mistaken the chief object of the Bill under review is to relieve the Government Treasury of these monthly payments which were sanctioned only as a temporary expedient for the purpose of relieving the financial embarrassments of the Reformatory. Section 5 of the Bill however, authorizes the payment "out of the fines and penalties" therein alluded to, of only such sums as the senior magistrate may certify "to be the cost of maintaining in reformatories "any juvenile offenders *sentenced* by any court &c." as the boy's now at the Institution, though *convicted* of petty offences, have not been *sentenced* to confinement in any reformatory, but merely apprenticed to me under Act XIX. of 1850. Government would not think under the proposed enactment be relieved of the monthly payments which they at present make on account of such apprentice. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. PRATT,
Secretary Indl. and Refty. Institution.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Causes for trial this day.

33. Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard).

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 17th February 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER SIR MATHEW SAUSSE.)

In re Doraljee Hormusjee.

Mr. Anstey appeared on behalf of the opposing creditors.

Mr. Bayley applied that the Insolvent should be discharged. This case was referred to the Examiner by order of the Court at its last sitting. The learned counsel made this application in consequence of the opposing creditors not having filed their objections within the time ordered viz. four days.

The motion was put and agreed to.

HIS HONOR said that the Examiner had not yet concluded his investigation.

Mr. Anstey submitted that there had been no unnecessary delay and that the Court should refuse to entertain the application.

HIS HONOR.—Does the Insolvent show that he has been injured in any way by the nonfiling of the objections.

Mr. Bayley.—No my Lord, but he relies on the rules of the Court. If they had been complied with the Insolvent would have been entitled to come up for his discharge to-day.

HIS HONOR.—The Examiner says that he allowed the objection. I do not really know what the objection was. Whatever has been referred by the Court, the Examiner only had power to go into.

Mr. Anstey submitted that the application should not be entertained. The motion was most vicious and was evidently intended to be *exparte*, as no notice had been given.

HIS HONOR said that he should not have entertained the application in the absence of the counsel on the other side. The application cannot be entertained.

Mr. Bayley applied for an interim order.

HIS HONOR.—I will grant an interim order and the case will come on for hearing again next Court day.

In re Hurridass Mooljee.

Dr. Reid appeared for the Insolvent.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Bayley* for the opposing creditors.

Dr. Reid applied for leave to withdraw the petition of the Insolvent.

Mr. Anstey opposed the application on several grounds, viz. concealment of property, fraudulent agreement, withholding account books, making a falsestatement and with vexatious defence. Mr. Anstey stated that there were two females whom he wished to have examined but he understood that they were not in attendance.

The ladies were then called in the usual way, but they did not answer to their names.

Dr. Reid wished to know from the learned counsel representing the opposing creditors what evidence he was desirous of obtaining from the ladies. He (Dr. Reid) was instructed that the production of these witnesses arose only from vexatious motives on the part of the opposition, and as he was informed that it was usual in such cases, to state the kind of evidence that was expected from these female witnesses he applied to the Court for that purpose.

HIS HONOR said that he would enquire of Mr. Compton as to the practice. Mr. Compton was then sent for, and after consultation,

HIS HONOR said that he was informed by Mr. Compton that it was not usual to make such enquiries as had been stated by Dr. Reid.

The bailiff of the Court was then called. He stated that he had served the summonses on the two females at half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

HIS HONOR.—Will you proceed, Mr. Anstey, with this case, or shall it stand over?

Mr. Anstey said that he would rather let it stand over, as he was instructed that the evidence of the female witnesses was of importance.

HIS HONOR.—Very well, then, let the case stand over until next insolvent court day.

Dr. Reid applied to the court to order a copy of a lease that was in the possession of the opposing creditor to be delivered to the Insolvent to enable him to amend his schedule.

Mr. Anstey objected to the original being taken out of the hands of his client.

HIS HONOR was of opinion that the opposing creditor or his attorney should give a copy of the lease to the Insolvent on his paying the usual fees.

Dr. Reid said that they would undertake to do so; all they wanted was a copy of the document.

Mr. Anstey assented, adding that they would not consent to part with the original.

HIS HONOR said that the copy of the lease was to be supplied to the Insolvent within three days from this time and that the case would come on for hearing again next Court day.

In re Jeronimo Masquita.

Dr. Reid appeared on behalf of Mr. Rozario De Souza, the grandfather to the Insolvent, who had been entered in the Insolvent's schedule as a debtor to the estate. Dr. Reid said that the Insolvent claimed a share in some household furniture and jewellery so far back as twenty years; and that he was instructed by his client, who was a very old man, that the Insolvent had resided in his house at the time when he asserted he had become entitled to this claim and that he continued to do so for four years afterwards when he left with his wife, which was sixteen years ago. At that time there was a division or partition of the household property if not of the jewellery. He submitted that the debt could not be established as the Insolvent had received his portion of the property when he left the house of his grandfather. Besides that the statute of limitations would prevent him from establishing any claim after the lapse of so long a time.

HIS HONOR was of opinion that the debt could not be established; but it would be for the official assignee to determine.

In re Robert Mitchell Kemp.

This Insolvent applied for the renewal or extension of his interim order.

HIS HONOR enquired whether the Insolvent was at the present time in custody.

The Insolvent said that he was not.

HIS HONOR.—Very well let the interim order be renewed until next Court day.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., c. 67.

THE Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 5th February 1862.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, presiding.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala, K. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble W. Ritchie.
The Hon'ble H. L. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Forbes.
The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.
The Hon'ble W. S. Fritzwilliam.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Rugonauth Bahadoor.

The Hon'ble Mr. Beadon presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of 1857 (to make further provision relating to Foreigners), and gave notice that he would, at the next Meeting, move that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie introduced the Bill for the repeal of Act XXVI. of 1860 (to authorize and regulate the emigration of Native Laborers to the French Colonies), and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He said that the object of this Bill was simply to adapt the law already passed, to an alteration made in the Convention with the Emperor of the French. He would propose that the Select Committee should be instructed to report within one month. The alteration in the Convention was not material, and this period would be sufficient for the publication and consideration of the Bill in Madras and Bombay.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report within a fortnight. He stated that the Bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council and already published.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie said that a fortnight would be rather too short a time. The Bill in its present shape contained some new provisions which had not yet been published, and ample time should be afforded for their consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said that the Bill containing the most important of the alterations proposed in the existing law had already been published, and that where any change had been made subsequently to the publication of the Bill, it would be found to be almost always of a mitigating character and in favor of the public. But he never contemplated that the Bill should pass into Law until ample opportunity had been given to the communities of Madras and Bombay, as well as Bengal, to know what was proposed, and to offer any opinions or suggestions upon the various provisions of the Bill. For this purpose it was his intention to propose that the Bill should be re-published for a certain time as soon as it had gone through the Select Committee and a Committee of the whole Council but before it passed into law and came into operation. He thought that the interval would be ample for the public to make themselves acquainted with the Bill and to offer any observations upon it.

His Excellency the President said that there could be no doubt as to the desirableness of full publicity being given to this Bill. The Rules of Business provided for a pause in the proceedings after the Report of a Select Committee was received, but they did not contemplate a Bill passing through a Committee of the whole Council. Under the 17th Rule the Council could suspend the publication of a Bill till after report by a Select Committee, and after the presentation of the Report might pause before it was taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington suggested that the Bill might be re-published after it was considered by the Select Committee. He consented to the motion being altered by the substitution of the period of one month for a fortnight.

The motion was put and agreed to, and His Excellency the President declared Rule XVII to be suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erskine introduced the Bill to amend the Law relating to the use of a Government Seal, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. He stated that the Bill had already been published and postponed for a considerable time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie stated that the Bill was purely of a formal character, and he thought that the time proposed by Mr. Erskine would suffice in this case.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Beadon moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases. He stated that the Bill was in most essentials a re-production of the Bill passed last year by the Legislative Council. The principle almost unanimously adopted by that Council was, that the punishment of flogging was in some cases absolutely necessary, but there had been some difference of opinion as to the particular crimes for which the punishment might be inflicted and as to mode of its infliction. In framing the present Bill he had desired to depart, as little as possible, from the conclusions at which that Council had arrived. As to crimes, he had adhered precisely to the Catalogue in the Bill passed by the Council, except in having added Dacoity. When his Bill was submitted to a Select Committee, probably some other offences might be added, and the punishment might be deemed inapplicable to some which he had included. As a general rule, he thought the punishment should be confined to cases of a degrading nature and habitual offenders. He had used the term *whipping* as being more in accordance with recent Acts of Parliament and with the actual mode in which the punishment would be inflicted. In no case would it be obligatory on a Court to order the punishment, but the Bill would be permissive only. He proposed to substitute a cat-o'-ninetails for the rattan as the instrument of punishment, as there would be less danger of permanent injury; and the punishment being lighter, the maximum strokes would be increased to fifty. In the case of juvenile offenders under the age of sixteen, he would adopt the mode of punishment in force in Bengal. A Clause had been added to provide for the case of a Medical Officer forbidding the infliction of the punishment. The offender in that case might be kept in prison by the Court for a period in addition to any period named with the whipping, but the entire period of imprisonment should not exceed that prescribed by the Penal Code for the offence. The Bill would not affect any existing provisions for Jail discipline.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowie said that he was opposed to all Corporal punishment except in the case of juvenile offenders.

His Excellency the President stated that he wished to advert to the reasons why the Bill passed by the Legislative Council had not received his assent. As that Council had not met again for the transaction of business, he had not had an opportunity of communicating his sentiments. He had no doubt on the point of principle, but there were serious defects in the details of the measure. The definition as to age was very vague and not sufficient as a guide to the Courts. There appeared to be too much detail, and that not of a very judicious character, as to the mode of inflicting the punishment. Security was wanting for a safe and judicious Medical supervision, and there was an absence of a provision, so desirable in all such cases, for the exercise, at any rate to some extent, of the discretion of the Local Government. The present Bill, he believed, would be found to be a considerable improvement on the former.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Beadon moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments. He stated that this Bill was the last of a series of measures taken by this Government during several years for divesting itself of the management of religious trusts. The subject had led to much correspondence in this country and with the Home Government, but it was only necessary for him to advert to a Despatch of the Secretary of State in 1860, directing the repeal of Regulation XIX., 1810, of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII., 1817, of the Madras Code, and the transfer of the institutions now superintended by the Local Agents to trustees, subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts. In accordance with the terms, though not with the spirit, of that Despatch, a Bill had been introduced, the whole scope of which was to repeal those Regulations, and to provide that the Civil Courts should have jurisdiction in all cases arising out of these trusts. That Bill had been strongly opposed by the Madras and the North-Western Provinces. There had been two classes of objectors. *First*, there were those who thought that the Government should simply repeal the Regulations, and leave all the institutions now superintended by Government to take care of themselves. But such persons seemed to be forgetful of the obligations already contracted, and that the course they recommended would be scarcely consistent with good faith. *Secondly*, there were those who thought that special provision ought to be made for the superintendence of these trusts, as for instance by the establishment of some Board, which should be authorized to deal with all cases connected with them without reference to the Civil Courts. The present Bill was drawn more in accordance with the Despatch by giving jurisdiction to the Civil Courts in cases of misfeasance.

There were two classes of intitutions to be dealt with—some, in which the managers were elected by the persons interested without any confirmation from Government; and others, in which the Government had to nominate the managers. As to the first class, the object in view was attained by a repeal of the Regulations and by providing that the managers should be responsible to the Courts. As to the other class he proposed that the Government should once for all nominate a Committee from among the persons interested in each trust, vesting in that Committee all the powers now exercised by the Sudder Board or the Local Agents, but rendering such Committee subject to the Civil Courts. The Committee would henceforward be self-elected, that is, on the occasion of any vacancy the remaining members might elect; but in the event of their failure to do so, any person interested in the trust might apply to the Civil Court to nominate a successor. He thought that there was a wide difference between the Government by its Officers sanctioning every appointment, and the Civil Courts interfering, on the special application of persons interested, to nominate a trustee on those rare occasions in which such interference would be necessary.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie postponed his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the dissolution, in certain cases, of marriages entered into by Converts before their conversion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the prevention of fraudulent transfers of property and of Secret Trusts. He stated that this Bill was of the same nature as that introduced into the Legislative Council by Sir Arthur Buller. The object was to obviate, as far as possible, the mischiefs arising from secret and fraudulent Trusts. But the provisions of this Bill would differ from those of the former Bill in respect of the omission of the Penal Clauses, which were now provided by the Penal Code, and would not be necessary in the Civil rights of the parties. The Bill would provide that, when any interest in real property was transfered without a declaration of trust, it should be held without any trust, and that the transferee should hold against all, except creditors and the persons whom the transfer might be intended to defraud. The Courts then would be relieved from the necessity of giving to any instrument a different effect from that which it appeared to be meant to have. Instruments in certain cases would be required to be accompanied by a memorandum. Requiring witnesses was of little value, as an any number of witnesses might often be obtained.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the construction, by Companies and by private persons, of Branch Railways, Iron Tram Roads, Common Roads, or Canals, as feeders to Public Railways, Canals, or Roads, or to Navigable Rivers. He stated that a Bill similar to this had been introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr. Seton-Karr, but that Bill was confined to feeders to Railways. The present Bill would be extended to Roads, Canals, and Navigable Rivers. He had some doubt with respect to Roads, but would introduce the provision into the Bill, subject to consideration. The only difficulty that arose was from His Honor the Lieut. Governor of Bengal having given notice of Mr. Seton-Karr's Bill being proceeded with in the Legislative Council. In some respects it might be advantageous that there should be local legislation on the subject. But on the other hand, as a Railroad, for which feeders were to be provided, might pass through several Districts in different Presidencies, two different Acts might be objectionable. He had ascertained from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that, in his judgment, general legislation would be preferable. But at present he would confine himself to obtaining leave to introduce the Bill, and would ascertain what course it would be expedient to follow.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named :—

On the Bill for the amendment of Act XLVI. of 1860 (to authorise and regulate the emigration of Native Laborers to the French Colonies)—the Hon'ble Messrs. Ritchie, Forbes, and Cowie.

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties—the Hon'ble Messrs. Laing, Ritchie, Harington, Forbes, Erskine, Fritzwilliam, and Cowie, and the Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Rugonauth Bahadoor.

On the Bill to amend the Law relating to the use of a Government Seal—the Hon'ble Messrs. Ritchie, Harington, and Erskine.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 11 A. M.

M. WYLIE,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department.
Calcutta; the 5th February 1862.

MADRAS.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of the Collector of Masulipatam v. Cavaly Vacata Narrainapah, from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Madras; delivered the 21st December, 1861.

Present: Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Lord Justice Turner, Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Sir Lawrence Peel and Sir James W. Colvile.

This cause has come before their Lordships on appeal for the second time. They regret to find that they are still without the means of satisfactorily determining the long litigation between the parties.

The Zemindary which is the subject of the suit was claimed by the Appellent on behalf of the Government of Madras, as an escheat to which the Crown became entitled on the death of the widow: of the last male Zemindar, of whom there were no heirs in remainder to the widow; and he claimed to have it free and discharged from all incumbrances with which it had been charged by the widow during her enjoyment of it.

The Respondent disputed the right of the Crown to take the particular property by escheat in any circumstances: and insisted that, even if that right existed, he had a title to the Zemindary paramount to that of the Crown by virtue of a Razeenamah executed in his favour by the widow in her lifetime. His case as to this was, that his father had made advances to the widow for some of the purposes which, under the Hindoo law, justify the alienation by a widow of immovable property inherited from her husband, and had obtained a Decree for the amount of the debt; that after his father's death he had taken out execution on that Decree, and that to stay his execution the Razeenamah had been executed. He further contended that this had been done with the sanction and under the advice of the then Collector of the District, and that the Government was estopped from disputing the transaction, if it could otherwise have done so, by conduct of its officer.

The Razeenamah was in the nature of an agreement for the payment of the judgment debt by instalments, with stipulations that if default were made in any payment of any instalment, the whole sum should become due, and that the judgment creditor should be put into possession of twelve out of the fourteen villages comprising the Zemindary (which were to be impledged to him), and should, on her death, take possession of the two other villages, and held the whole zemindary as his absolute estate. No instalment was paid by the widow, nor yet any possession taken under the Razeenamah in her lifetime. The Respondent, however, alleged that it was by reason of an order of the Sudder Court, suspending the execution of the Razeenamah, in consequence of proceedings in another suit that he failed to get possession.

It follows from this statement that the question to be determined in the cause were, whether the Crown had any title by escheat to the lands; and, if so, whether that title had been defeated, either absolutely or to the extent of any subsisting charge, by the acts of the widow in her lifetime. The latter question involved the consideration of the powers of a Hindoo female taking her husband's estate by inheritance, and whether the transaction relied upon by Respondent was an act done *bonâ fide* in the exercise of her powers, or a mere colourable contrivance for transferring the property to the Respondent in spite of her disabilities.

In the Judgment of the Sudder Adawlut which was the subject of the first Appeal, the Court had dealt with the first of these questions only. It held that the property having belonged to a Brahminical family the Crown had no right to take it by escheat, though on the clearest failure of hears; and therefore dismissed the suit on that ground, without adjudicating upon the other questions raised in it.

Upon the Appeal however, the whole case was more or less fully argued. Their Lordships came to the conclusion that the Judgement of the Sudder Adawlut was erroneous; that the Crown was entitled to take the property of a Brahmin, as of any other Hindoo subject dying without heirs; and that the question whether such property would be subject, in the hands of the Crown to any trust in favour of Brahmins, that the capable of enforcement, was once which could not be determined in that suit. After stating their reasons for this conclusion, their Lordship's Judgment proceeded thus :—

"Their Lordships' opinion is in favour of the general right of the Crown to take by escheat the land of a Hindoo subject, though a Brahmin, dying without heirs; and they think that the claim of the Appellant to be ascertained in question (subject to the question whether or not a trust) ought to prevail, unless it has been absolutely, or to the extent of a valid and subsisting charge, defeated by the acts of the widow in her lifetime. In the latter case the Government will of course, be entitled to the property subject to the charge. It follows that the Decree of the Sudder Adawlut cannot stand. The manner in which it ought to be varied depends upon the decision of the questions which have been raised touching the acts of Lutchmedavamah in her lifetime. On none of these has the Sudder Adawlut adjudicated. On some of them, as for instance the effect of the Collectors Act in 1841, it is peculiarly desirable to have the judgment of that Court. Again, it appears to their Lordships very doubtful whether the present record affords the materials requisite for the satisfactory decision of some of those questions. There is little, if any, legal evidence of the nature of the advances made to the widow, or of the necessity for them. It may also be material to know what was the nature, and what the effect of the proceedings by which the execution of the Razeenamah was suspended. In these circumstances, their Lordships do not feel that they can safely do more than remit the Appeal to the Sudder Adawlut for further hearing, with a declaration that the general right of the Government to take escheat (subject or not subject to a trust) has been established."

Their Lordships also suggested to the parties the expediency of compromising the suit upon some such terms as the surrender of the zemindary to Government upon payment of what might be due to the Respondent for the advances made by him.

Upon the recommendation of their Lordships an Order was made by Her Majesty in Council, in July 1860, pursuant to their Judgment, and remitting the cause to the Sudder Adawlut.

The case went back to Madras, and was re-heard by the Sudder Adawlut there. In the Judgment pronounced upon that occasion, the Judges stated that they had ascertained that both parties having failed to come to an agreement, wished the suit to proceed. They further stated that they had not found it necessary, towards their pronouncing upon the merits of the suit, to call for the additional evidence which their Lordships had indicated as apparently requisite. They accordingly proceeded to deal with the merits of the suit in the following way :—

Admitting the right of the Crown to take by escheat property of which the last owner died without heirs, they held that where there had been an assignment by that owner, though a female, the Crown could not take the place of an heir to challenge her power to make that assignment they therefore decided that the suit having been brought upon the erroneous assumption that the Crown had the power to challenge and defeat the act of, the last incumbent, should be dismissed.

The next decided that even if the Crown had the right contended for, it was estopped from asserting it by the acts of the Collector, and the sanction given by him to the Razeenamah of 1841.

They, lastly, decided that, even if the Crown could now challenge the alienation in question, the plaint had not been properly framed for that purpose.

It is with the Appeal against this Judgment that their Lordships have now to deal.

It has been argued for the Appellants that in ruling the first and third of these points the Court below has exceeded has its powers, inasmuch as it has come to conclusions inconsistent with those expressed in or implied by Her Majesty's Order of July 1860. In their Lordships' opinon, this objection is well founded The Order of 1860, which after argument here recommended, if it did not enjoin, the Court below to take additional evidence on the question whether the acts of the widow in her life-time were valid against the Crown, must be taken to asume that the queston was one fairly open to the parties upon the pleadings.

Again, the declaration that the general right of the Crown to take the property by escheat ought to prevail unless it had been defeated the acts of the widow in her lifetime, when followed by the direction to adjudicate upon those acts, seems to imply decision that the Crown had established its right to maintain a suit of this nature.

The first conclusion of the Sudder Adawlut, however, involves a question of substance—an important question of law; and if their Lordships were satisfied that it was well founded they would be disposed to prevent its being met by the objection, in some degree formal, of its inconsistency with the Order of her Majesty by taking measures to procure the variation of that Order. They therefore proceed to consider first whether the conclusion, is in fact, correct.

The principal argument in support of it, which has been ably put by the learned Counsel for the Respondents, is that on the death of a Hindoo owner of an undivided estate without preferable heirs the whole inheritance descends to and vests in his widow; and that, although it be true that her power of disposition over it is qualified, and only valid against the heirs next in succession when exercised for certain purposes, or with their consent, there is no such limit as it becomes absolute; or at all events, its exercise at her free will can be questioned by nobody. Her power of disposition was likened to that of the male owner of an undivided estate in that part of India in which the general Hindoo law obtains without qualification: he can dispose of that as he will if he has no adult sons, but if there be such sons their consent is necessary to render his disposition valid. The only difference between the two cases was said to be that in the one the right of objection was confined to sons or other direct descendants, in the other it was possessed by all collaterals capable of inheriting to the deceased husband of the widow.

It was justly observed in the course of the argument, with reference to those authorities which speak of the widow's interest as a life estate, that great confusion arises from applying analogies derived from the English law of real property to the Hindoo law of inheritance: and that when so applied the cases which we daily decide estates in land under the English law are more likely to mislead than to direct the judgement aright. It may, however, be doubted whether the argument on behalf of the Respondents does not really require some such process of reasoning to support it. The Hindoo widow, it was urged, has an estate, it is said, not a life estate; the original estate, it is said devolves on her in a course of succession derived from the husband, who had in him an estate of inheritance which she takes as heir. Yet what is this in effect, but to apply the English law regulating the descent of lands in fee simple from ancestor to heir?

It is clear that under the Hindoo law the widow though she takes as heir takes a special and qualified estate. Compared with the estates that pass under the English law by inheritance it is an anomalous estate. It is a qualified proprietorship and it is only by the principles of the Hindoo law that the extent and nature of the qualification can be determined.

It is admitted, on all hands, that if there be collateral heirs of the husband, the widow cannot of her own will alien the property except for specified purposes. For religious or charitable purposes or those which are supposed to conduce the spiritual welfare of her husband, she has a larger power of disposition than that which she possesses for purely wordly purposes. To support an alienation for the last she must show necessity. On the other hand, it may be taken as established that an alienation by her which would not otherwise be legitimate, may become so if made with the consent of her husband's kindered. But it surely is not the necessary logical consequence of this latter proposition that in the absence of collateral heirs to the husband, or in their failure, the fetter on the widow's power of alienation altogether drops. The exception in favour of alienation with consent may be due to a presumption of law that where that consent is given, the purpose for which the alienation is made must be proper.

Nor does it appear to their Lordships that the construction of Hindoo law which is now contended for, can be put upon the principle of "cessante ratione cessat et ipsa lex." It is not merely for the protection of the material interests of her husband's relations that the fetter on the widow's power is imposed. Numberless authorities, from Menu downwards, may be cited to their Lordships, according to the principles of Hindoo law, the proper state of every woman is one of tutelage: that they always require protection and are never fit for independence. Sir Thomas Strange (*see* "Strange on Hindoo Law," vol. i. page 242) cites the authority of Menu for the proposition that, if a woman have no other controller or protector, the King should control or protect her. Again, all the

and Lord Russell dropped the question without comment or remonstrance. Then, when the outrage of Captain Wilkes compelled England to demand reparation, Lord Palmerston, while preparing for war, seems to have abstained from giving to his demand any tone of official menace. He assumed that the American Government would make the reparation required by the opinion of the civilized world. He ordered Lord Lyons to inform the Federal Cabinet unofficially of our demands, and, while hurrying troops into Canada, forbidding the export of munitions of war, and strengthening the North American squadron to the utmost of its power, he refused to be inflamed the national feeling. His action was supported by the entire nation, by those who, like ourselves, dread war with slave-holding allies, as by those who were eager on any pretext to attack the unsavoury democrats. So supported, it was successful, and the Ministry, which would have been held responsible for failure, will justly reap the profits of success. Justice obtained from the wrong-doer, without the cost of a suit;—such is the British ideal of a successful lawyer, and diplomatists are, after all, but the solicitors of political life. The national pride has been gratified without the national conscience being strained, and Englishmen attribute their success and self-satisfaction alike to the fortunate Premier. The effect of the Mason and Slidell affair will be felt in all future elections, and if it cannot change Tory votes, it at least makes them less anxious for the opportunity of displaying their stead-fastness.

That shuffle of the cards, moreover, which followed the death of Lord Herbert, and which seemed to observers so strange, has been on the successful. Sir G. Grey has had nothing to do, and his ill health has not prevented his doing it tolerably well. Sir Robert Peel, despite his supposed leanings to the ideas circulated at Protestant meetings, found Ireland well disposed to receive him, and fought an archbishop without being at once annihilated. In Ireland he may have lost as much as he gained, for Catholic priests are apt to confound *vade in pace* with Christian forgiveness, but in England he undoubtedly strengthened the Cabinet. Men were sick of seeing abuse tolerated because it came from the pulpit, and exaggeration treated with respect because it was set off by the ecclesiastical brogue. The decision to trust to the poor law to meet a partial distress in Ireland seems almost to meet with adhesion, qualified by some doubt as to the facts, while the general abstinence of the priesthood from politics, the suspension of Father Daly, the speech of Archdeacon Sullivan, and many incidents of the same tenor, indicate a content with the Government which, if not earned by the Administration, still operates in their favour. Sir G. C. Lewis, again, has proved a most unexpected success. The student is an excellent administrator in the most difficult of departments. How far the credit of the expedition to Canada is due to the Secretary of War, how far to the Under Secretary, now becoming an experienced official, and how far to subordinates, no one out of the department can peremptorily decide. But it is certain that the department displayed an unusual promptitude and ability for organization which the Minister must have directed, if he did not immediately suggest. The news of the San Jacinto affair arrived in England on 26th November, and by the 26th of the following month, the first want of Canada—arms for the militia—had been supplied, and a *corps d'armée* of eight thousand men of all arms, with artillery, transport train, and commissariat, equipped with everything necessary for a long march under an arctic climate, was on its way to the colony. Measure were suggested for calling out the local reserve, and aided by the loyalty of the population, the colonial Government on the 25th November almost defenceless, will on the 25th January be at the head of twelve thousand disposable regulars, reinforced by sixty thousand half-trained but well-officered militia, protected by earthworks at the more exposed points, and supported by a better park of artillery than the Americans can bring to bear. The Canadians accused Lord Monck of no slackness, and though by no means given to governor-worship, seem content to leave the Executive to his zeal and activity. It is too early yet to decide, but the nomination which drew from our civil service such an explosion of ridicule and annoyance, seems as if, like that of Sir Cornewall Lewis, it work indifferently well. Success satisfies everybody, and whether from lucky audacity or really keen insight into personal character the Premier's exceptional appointments have been successful.

He will still have a hard fight to sustain. The Tories are almost prepared for office, and the Ultramontanes have been nursing their wrath. He has gained more votes in the country than in the House, and Mr. Gladstone has, in all probability, a deficit to supply. There will be strugglers to break the American blockade, and there may be wide distress in the northern cities for which Government must provide. There is the Educational Code to be fought for, and probably a long and unpleasant discussion to be borne on the subject of volunteers. The cry for retrenchment will soon be raised, and the postponement of Reform is apt to alienate all thinking Liberals. These, however, are evils the Premier must in any case have encountered, and the events of the last few weeks have greatly diminished their force. If he will but attend to the domestic affairs, bring in a bill or two of administrative reform, and advance, be it, ever so little, upon the road of good government, he may ride over a typer during which a Liberal Ministry in England will be all important to the welfare of Europe.

Literary Gazette.

MR. SPENCE ON AMERICAN UNION AND SECESSION.*

(From the Times, Jan. 6.)

In addition to our own articles and those of our contemporaries, a vast number of speaches, pamphlets, and books denote the absorbing interest of the American crisis; but of the books intended specially to point the moral of the present collapse of the American Union, there is an impression, which almost amounts to a verdict, that the book of Mr. Spence is as yet the best. Mr. Spence owes this impression to various causes, to the remarkable frankness with which he announces views as yet only uttered by others with reserve, to the incontestable force of many of the observations on which he founds his most striking inferences, and, lastly, to the reasonable inclination of our countrymen to see in the crash a confirmation of their own instincts. Previous to the catastrophe of Secession and civil war it was our latent conviction that our own institutions were far more sound and stable than those of the United States, and Mr. Spence has summed up the evidence upon this point, and has pressed it home by the light of a *dénouement* which amounts to positive demonstration.

If it is not quite the season to recount a man's faults while he is racked with the pains of possible dissolution, we may at least inquire what brought him to this state with benefit both to him and ourselves. Some writers have perceived the catastrophe coming, and some have predicted its arrival with accuracy. Monsieur De Tocqueville anticipated it in general apprehensions; but the Russian Ivan Golovin remarked, six years ago, that the "manifest destiny of the States is disunion. *I do not give the Union eight years to last.*" Mr. Sterling, the author of *Letters from the Slave States*, summed up their embarrassments in the opportune phrase, that "no wise man would venture to foretell the probable issue of American affairs during the next four years." This, as Mr. Spence observes, was written in 1857, and just within the four years' disruption has taken place.

The prospect was so clear to acute observers from the fact that under the Constitution of the United States the character of its people was rapidly *deteriorating*. Eighty years had elapsed from the time of Washington, and the misgivings of its cautious authors had proved prophetic. The United States had become giants in population and commerce, but they had lost strength and coherence as a body politic. It was a premonitory symptom of the very worst class that excessive rapidity of material growth was accompanied by a continuous decline in the character and ability of their public men, and in the general standard of their political morals. De Tocqueville noted a fact which struck him as most serious, that the race of American statesmen had dwindled remarkably in 50 years. If the days of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, and Madison were past, he was there in the epoch of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, and we now know a far lower type than this. Mr. Spence contends that the Union has outgrown the capacity even to *ascertain* its best citizens, that it has become physically impossible for them, dwelling thousands of miles apart, to attempt the selection of the President on the ground of merit. "The stump" alone has a wide echo, and Senators now speak for three days where the simple oratory of Washington or Franklin accomplished its end in ten minutes. But the difficulty of finding the best man must be immaterial, if, as Mr. Spence adds, the system of election almost inevitably tend to exclude him. On a compromise programme eminent candidates are eliminated, because they are more or less committed on certain parts of it. Nonentities are chosen, and chosen by a convention of delegates from committees of schemers, roughs, and placehunters. Thus, if the United States' system had been the most perfect under Heaven, it is notorious that it was worked by its feebler and corrupter members in the sense of a sordid, a transitory, though supreme conspiracy.

Let us add a positive original defect in the constitution, that the President-elect is excluded from office for three months. We know the effect of this in facilitating Secession, when down to the most humble officials, all the existing functionaries were doomed to dismissal, and yet retained the power of avenging themselves. Polities are not only a trade in the United States, but a trade in which one party is bankrupt every four years, while for three months after its fiat it retains possession of the assets. The payment of members of the Legislature adds to its mercenary character. They live on the income which legislation provides directly, or they make up the deficiency of their actual salaries by the enormous corruption which goes on in the lobbies. "Lobbying," as it is termed, is a well-known institution at Washington; its existence is no secret, for it is incessantly the subject of allusion in debate. The Chicago Manifesto avowed for the Northern party that "the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favoured partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruption at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded." The consequences of "logrolling" were so tremendous that its authors or abettors were themselves aghast.

The spirit of the founders of the constitution had also been departed from in some provisions of the constitution itself. At the time when it was framed, the franchise was coupled with a property qualification throughout the States. But the counsels of Jefferson fifty years back prevailed, and all qualifications were abandoned for the decisive simplicity of universal suffrage. Thus power came into the hands of the swarming foreign immigrants, an element without training or association to fit them for its exercise. This power, especially in New York, the virtual capital of the country, accomplished such changes that Chancellor Kent, speaking of the suffrage in his *Commentaries*, remarks, "The progress and impulse of popular opinion is rapidly destroying every conservative element, intended by the sages who framed the earliest American Constitutions as safeguards against the abuses of popular suffrage."

We note a further source of mischief in the exclusion of the Secretaries of State from Congress. They are not permitted to take part in its proceedings, and thus Congress is deprived of the men who, of all others, have access to the best sources of information, who are thoroughly conversant with details, and who possess the requisite experience and ability to guide the debates of the Assembly to proper issues. Imagine the English House of Commons with every Minister of the Crown excluded from it, and we may conceive also the character of its proceedings in the event. That sharp and effective responsibility of Government to the people would disappear. In its place we should have a system of secret management by parties who never come face to face before the public. No Minister could introduce and explain his own measure; he must do so at second-hand. The business of the Government would through private arrangements with private members, and use patronage to supply the place of ability and knowledge. Under such circumstances we should see backstairs influence supreme, "Wire Pullers" on every landing, and the Government so independent of Parliament that practically no vote could displace them. We should see just what America has seen under similar conditions, and to which we must add the perturbations already glanced at the people nominally possessing power, but deprived of it parcitally by a combination of professional intriguers, the ruler of the State so appointed as to bar out experience and talent, legislation converted into a livelihood, and Parliamentary corruption organized upon something like a system. Two armies of placeholders, one besieging and the other besieged, and in the *mêlée* ability, moderation, and integrity shipwrecked, and the Constitution, itself a rudderless hulk.

Under such conditions, what must not be the degradation of the American political character? The American of public and private life are two distinct beings. In private he may be exemplary; but in public he is what his Constitution and its political imbroglios have made him. He looks round on his vast Union, has mind is impressed with a sense of its colossal magnitude, and he feeds his imagination with the exaggerations it suggests. Such an expanse of territory must be the domain of the greatest people in creation. Such a people must have a great history; and if there be no such history in fact, it must be made great by rhetoric. Hildreth, an honest writer, who exposses its perversions, is dismissed to a sort of critical Coventry. The bonquest of flattery proffered by the Fourth of July orators are indispensable to the desire of self-glorification. The story of the Pilgrims, of the Revolutionary War, even of the laying of the Atlantic cable, become Yankee romances in books, and mass meetings, and balcony declamations. Long ago De Tocqueville observed, "for the last 50 years no pains have been spared to convince the inhabitants of the United States that they constitute the only religious, enlightened, and free people." Since that day "tall talk" has become taller still, the American eagle has zigzagged to a planetary altitude, and "bunkum" has been resonant from shore to shore.

In Europe, where such ignorance is abundant enough, it is an easy rule, as Mr. Spence observes, mainly passive. But in America, those who have been thus taught and harangued are the active power in the State: their passions, when aroused, are irresistible; their will, when expressed, is law. Arrogance has produced obstinacy—an obstinacy mingled with periodical liabilities to excitement which resemble the madder moods of the French. New York is a very Paris in this sense, while throughout the Union the despotic rule of the majority applies to all matters once affected by the delirium of popular excitement. On questions where there is no political party to offend you are free: but where a majority has pronounced you may be earnest temperate, deprecatory, but if you oppose the majority you are liable to be shot in the streets, to be tarred and feathered, to be bludgeoned in the very Senate House. All liberty of opinion in its true sense has passed away, as we see by what is occurring now—the writ of *habeas corpus* treated with contempt, the police forbidding petitions to Government, spies taken into pay, women searched without respect of crinoline, legislators imprisoned, property confiscated, letters broken open, telegrams seized, passports required, while the offices of newspapers are gutted, and grand juries are urged to draw up presentments of those who differ in opinion, not on the extreme peril of an actual invasion, but simply in their views of an aggressive war.

We are entitled to commend the contrast, which mevitably occurs to the writer, to Mr. Bright, probably the only one of his readers to whom it does not occur quite as spontaneously. It is not long since that we too were at war in this sense; there was in this country a season of great national anxiety, of sore perplexity, but of one overpowering resolve to maintain the reputation of the country. In the midst of this there existed a peace party, a minute minority of able and earnest men, strongly oppossed to the opinions of the vast majority when those opinions were lreightened by feelings the most intense. Yet, had it been proposed to gag these speakers and writers, to indict them as a nuisance to send them to some Bastile—even though that Bastile had not strangely bear the name of Lafayette—who know that every public man would have come forward, not to support the opinions of the hour, or the policy of the Government, or the success of the war, but to the rescue of free thought and speech, which were to supremely valued to be trifled with for any humour whatsoever. In America even the judges have been taught that mankind provision, which have reduced them more and more to dependence on mob impulse, that on the very bench such independence might be ruin. We may be angry with Judge Bigelow for preferring "the instincts of the heart" to the obligations of law, but when the heart in this case represents the receptacle which is opened and buttoned on quarterday at the pleasure of a majority, it is rather to be pitied. The best men at the American bar will not ascend the American bench—they will not so mortify their self-respect or sacrifice their independence.

It is to this inferiority of its judges, among other causes, that we may ascribe that remarkable irreverence for justice which seems to pervade all classes of American society. Brooks, of Carolina, and Brigadier Sickles are examples of the public approbation which awaits the violators of its laws and peace. Bowie-knives, revolvers, and brass knuckles are the weapons of this rowdy epoch, which a better state of things may consign to the custody of the Boston Historical Society. We hear of negroes burnt at slow fires in the South, of seamen so treated on board Northern ships that commerce itself cries shame on such barbarities. Vigilance Committees and Lynch law are themselves lawless reprisals upon this average and ordinarily triumphant ruffianism. America has gone back to the ages of violence, and can only emerge from it in her more quiescent moods. It is not long since the Erie Railway was attacked by the mayor of a town and his officials, the rails torn up, and serious damage perpetrated, as a mode of persuading the directors to make another station. Who does not recall the scene on Staten Island, where the people who had interests in the land there destroyed a hospital and turned out the patients on the ground, simply because they wished to remove the building, and did not consider it necessary to await the slow process of petition or argument?

Let the truth be fully told; the institutions may be bad, but the worst feature is this, that the people are demoralized. Thence come the applications of the maxims "All's fair in politics" and of "the Manifest Destiny" doctrine. Thence, too, Repudiation, Filibustering, and the convenient practice of "kicking up" the Britisher. What has been more profigate from first to last than their treatment of the mother country at the same time that they are ever reminding us of the ties of relationship? In our two great wars, against Napoleon and against Russia, in which we were fighting all national liberties, the sympathies of the great majority in the United States were with the foreign military despot not with the kindred free people. For peace sake we abandoned our settlements on the Columbia river. In the settlement of the Maine boundary they rejected the award of the King of the Netherlands, suppressed the map in Franklin's handwriting, which gave more even than they claimed. In the question of the fisheries, of Central America, of the right of search, of the Island of San Juan, in the readiness to uphold or condemn privateering according to their convenience, we see evidence, not so much of national pride and spirit as of national dishonesty or indifference to obvious right. It is a demoralized sentiment which is gratified by the exploit of sending, whether right or wrong, a shell across the bowers of the Britisher. The issue of peace or war at this moment is at the mercy of a demoralized opinion, of which the hopeful sign is, that it is seldom allied with true courage of consistency, however loud or uniform its utterence be. Be the result what it may, this demoralizations is incontestable,—nay, it is admitted by themselves. Mr. Cassius M. Clay thus appraised the state of the Union in his own special address to the people of Kentucky:—"A general demoralization has corrupted the first minds of the nation, its hot contagion has spread among the whole people. Licentiousness, crime, and bitter hate infest us at home; repudiation and the forcible propagandism of slavery are arraying against us a world in arms. I appeal to history, to reason, to nature, and to conscience which neither time, nor space, nor fear, nor hate, nor hope of reward, nor crime, nor pride, nor selfishness can utterly silence—*are not these things true?*" If they are true, and we see no shadow of a reason to dispute it, then wherefore should we give our moral support to the Union of which these are the admitted fruits? It is mockery to ask it, Cassius Clay,; more particularly of the insulted Britisher. If the Union is no longer able to "insure justice," secure domestic tranquility, or really further "the pursuit of happiness," for all which purposes it was mainly instituted, then it is destined to destruction, for the benefit of its own citizens as much as for that of the rest of the civilized world.

(To be continued.)

* The American Union; its Effect on National Character and Policy, with an Inquiry into Secession as a Constitutional Right, and the Causes of the Disruption, by James Spence, Bentley, 1861.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

ADVERTISMENT.

A LONDON FIRM with Twenty-five years experience in the execution of Indents and general East India business, wish to correspond direct with a respectable Firm in Bombay, who in return for Consignments influenced would send them Indents and Orders for execution on mutual terms, address "India" care of Mr. F. Algar, Colonial Newspaper Agency, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, England.

Indian Domestic Economy, and Receipt Book;

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "A Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.
Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; And sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee and Kotree.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on or about the 27th of May next.
All orders should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 5th of March next.
Should the orders received justify the step the Society intends to reduce its prices as below.
On all orders amounting to Rupees one hundred, the Society will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices given below. Their Seedsman will pack all such orders separately, and the Society will post these packages within 18 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail which brings them.
Their Seedsman will test all Seeds ordered before forwarding them.
A reduction of 25 per cent. is always made to all Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is Rupees 15.
The Society will be always happy at all times to act as Agents for the receipt of plants from any part of the world, and for their transmission to any part of the Bombay Presidency, the Nizam's Country, Central India and the Punjab.

Price of Vegetable Seeds.

	per lb.		
Peas.	Rs.	a.	p.
Early Emperor	0	4	0
Dickson's Favourite	0	7	0
Early Frame	0	4	0
Harrison's Glory	0	4	0
" Perfection	0	7	0
Napoleon	0	12	0
Champion of England	0	9	0
Veitch's Perfection	0	15	0
No Plus Ultra	0	15	0
Mammoth Marrow	0	12	0
Waterloo	0	6	0
Green Marrow	0	6	0
Bishop's Dwarf	0	6	0
Blue Scimitar	0	4	0
Ringwood Marrow	0	4	0
Cabbage.	per oz.		
Drumhead	Rs.	0	3
Sugarloaf	0	3	0
Red Dutch	0	9	0
Beet.			
Fine Dark Red	0	7	0
Castel's Crimson	0	7	0
Carrots.			
Long Orange	0	4	0
Early Horn	0	6	0

ENDIVE	Rs.	0	9
Broccoli.			
Grange's Early White	1	8	
Purple Cape	0	12	
Cape more	1	2	
Mammoth	1	2	
CELERY	0	12	
LETTUCE	1	2	
PARSLEY	0	3	
Radisil.			
Radish White	0	4	
Radish Red	0	4	
Turnip Radish	0	4	
TURNIP	0	4	
Cauliflower.			
Early and Late	2	0	
Walcheren	2	0	
Cucumber.			
Long Prickly	2	0	
Stockwood	3	0	
PARSNIP	0	4	
ASPARAGUS	0	3	
SEAKALE	0	3	
RED TAMATO	1	2	
KOHL RABI OF SORTS	0	3	

&c. &c. &c.

Exotic Flower Seeds at similar rates. Packets of Indian Flower Seeds of 40, and 80 species are sold at Rs. 5 and 10 respectively.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838,

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Robert Strong, Esq., (R. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Dr. Cornelius C. Mead.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.

Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds .....Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds „ 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—
Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the Condition of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.
For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.		Half-yearly.		Monthly.	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
20	16	8 0	2	14 9	19	8 0	3	7 3
30	20	0 0	3	8 8	22	0 0	3	14 4
40	25	0 0	4	9 8	26	0 0	4	9 5
50	33	0 0	5	13 6	33	8 0	4	14 11
60	46	0 0	8	2 4	47	0 0	8	5 2

Example.—*An Officer, aged* 30, *may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 38-15-4 *monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

The Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.
The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.
The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—
Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.
Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

BED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.
The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

ON SALE,

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, with Her Majesty's INDIAN NAVY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to the 31st December 1861. Price Rs. 3.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.
No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.
Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Chinchpogly, the sundry property of General Mahomed Hussin Khan, of the Oude Army; proceeding to Bagdad. The same comprises sundry articles of solid silver such as Trays, Goglets, Lotas, Pandans, &c., Gold and Silver Embroidered Dresses, Sarts and Angrikas, ditto beautifully worked with real Pearls, magnificent Cashmere Shawls, Gold and Silver Cloth Curtains, Kincab Caps and Children's Clothing, Handsome Double-plated Epergne with real Crystal and Diamond Cut Receivers, ditto Dish Covers of chaste design, ditto Curry, Tart and Pie Dishes, ditto Single, Double and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Rich Pink and Gold Dessert Service for 30 people with Dishes and Centre Pieces complete, very handsome Pink and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, Cut Crystal Dessert Fruit Dishes, a pair of Mahogany Pedestal Tea Poys, single pieces, large Mahogany Framed Cheval Glass, a first-rate Sivler Plated Cornopean by Henry Distra, London, in case, lined with Velvet a Brass Flageolet with Keys, a few handsome Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames.

AT 2 P. M.

A beautiful Stud Bred Chesnut Gelding, 14-2, and 4 years old.
Ditto Grey Arab Horse, 14-2 and 4 years old.
A Bengal-built Buggy.
A Set of English Plated Buggy Harness.
Ditto Ditto For a Pair.

N. B.—Catalogues will shortly be published, and the property be on view three days before the day of sale.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 18th Feb. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the Effects of the late Doctor G. M. Ogilvie, C. B., consisting of a Hunting Saddle with Bridles by Fullum, a few articles of Camp Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

Also.

A small quantity of Pale, Dry and Golden Sherry Portwine, &c.

By order of the Administrator General,
The Sundry Effects of several deceased persons.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY JUST RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overalls Portmanks, with Patent Locks and Keys.
The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

FRESH GOODS JUST LANDED EX "VICTORIA."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just landed and exposed for sale at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Fresh Goods, viz., Fine fresh York Hams, Patent Preserved ditto in Tin, Patent Albert, Berkley Cheddar, and Somerset Cheeses, Berkley ditto in bladders, Ox Tongues in Tins, fresh and pickled Salmon, Dried Herrings, Soup and Game of Sorts, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Assorted Sauces, Pickles, Fruits for Tarts Jams and Jellies, Crystal and White Wine Vinegar Salid Oil, Mustard in large and small Bottles, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Game, Strasburg Meats, Anchovy Paste, Chocolate, Cocoa, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Chips, Peels and Rinds, Crystalized Fruits, Bon Bons, Bloom Raisins, French Plums, Turkey, Figs, &c., &c.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received, for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.
Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.
A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.
A Set of six best Plated Hot Water Plates.
An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 18th Feb. 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A young Grey Horse.
Any Carriages and Horses offered.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN HILL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th March next, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an excellent airy, commodious Bungalow belonging to Cornoonm Wellesley, B.C., situated in a most delightful spot, amply furnished with Outhouses, Cook-room, &c. &c.
For full particulars, and conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, at their Office, in No. 5, Forbes Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SPRUCE DEALS.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at the Godown of Messrs. Remington & Co., Fort.
1316 Spruce Deals.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two Persian Greyhounds, for one hundred Rupees. On view at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s daily at 1 o'clock. They are parted with, on account of the owner leaving India.
A Pair of Grey Carriage Horses, Price Rs. 500.
A Chesnut Buggy Horse.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

An English built self-driving Park Phaeton, just landed Ex *Her Majesty*. Price Rs. 950.
One Iron Grey Arab high caste horse, aged 5, quiet in harness, to be seen at two hours' previous notice.
A strong serviceable and light Office Palanquin Shigram, lined with Blue Silk Damask, with Lamps and Shafts, for one horse.
One Bay Cape Riding Horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old. Price Rs. 500.
An excellent, light, and roomy English-built Buggy, (Victoria Shaped) with Enamelled Leather Hood, has just been put in thorough order.
PURDY'S GUN AND RIFLE.
A first rate double barelled Gun, and a double barrelled Rifle in case, with two Stocks, with all the necessary implements complete, in brass bound Oak case, made expressly to order by the above celebrated maker for an Officer, who now no longer requires it. The whole are in excellent condition, and are now offered for sale at a reduced price of Rs. 650.

BENNETT'S WATCHES.

John Bennett, of "Cheapside, London." Gold Hunting Watches of first rate workmanship in excellent going order, warranted genuine manufacture.

Also,

A first-rate remarkably light and stylish Buggy, having Diamond Leather Hood, nicely newly lined and painted, with Silver Plated Lamps.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th Feb. 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament
FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.
Capital, £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein, at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FNILAY, SCOTT, & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTL